

**LAW**

Duration : 1 Hour

Full Marks : 100 Marks

**GENERAL INSTRUCTION FOR MARKING OMR SHEET & OTHERS**

Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Answer sheet will be processed by Electronic means in computer. Invalidation of Answer Sheet due to incomplete / incorrect filling of the OMR sheet will be the sole responsibility of the candidate. Accordingly candidates are advised to adhere to these instructions:

1. Use **BLACK / BLUE Ball point pen only**. Ink pen, pencil or pens with colours are strictly prohibited.
2. Write your Roll Number, Name (in Block), Subject, Examination Centre, Signature and Date of Exam in appropriate places on the OMR Sheet.
3. Mark the correct answer by darkening the circle.
4. Use of white fluid / eraser / blade etc. for correction in OMR sheet is not permitted.
5. Once marked, no change in the answer shall be permitted.
6. More than one answer is not allowed. Multiple answers given against one question will not be considered for evaluation, *i.e. marking more than one answer or making alterations after marking an answer will result in zero mark.*
7. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
8. Do not cut or mutilate the OMR sheet.
9. Do not fold or damage the OMR sheet.
10. The signature should be identical with the signature given by the candidate in Application Form submitted to the High Court.
11. Candidate has to ascertain that the information furnished by him / her in the OMR Sheet are correct and duly checked by the invigilator.
12. Do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
13. There will be no re-checking / re-evaluation of the OMR sheet.
14. Please ensure that you have returned the OMR/Answer sheets to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.

Date: 18th July, 2015

Venue: M.P.S.C. Examination Hall, Imphal

Duration - 1

All questions carry 1 mark each. If more than one option appears correct, choose the most appropriate option only.

1. Which of the following statement is false?
  - (a) a decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it, or by the Court to which it is sent for execution.
  - (b) decree may be partly preliminary and partly final
  - (c) decree shall deem to include the rejection of plaint
  - (d) decree includes any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order
  
2. The maximum period of enlargement of time possible under Section 148 C.P.C. is-
  - (a) 15 days in total
  - (b) 30 days in total
  - (c) 60 days in total
  - (d) 90 days in total
  
3. Which of the following is not a ground of rejection of plaint under order VII rule 11 C.P.C.?
  - (a) where the suit is instituted in a court having no territorial jurisdiction.
  - (b) where the relief claimed is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the court, fails to do so
  - (c) where the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any law
  - (d) where it does not disclose a cause of action.
  
4. Which of the following statement is false?
  - (a) Neither party need in any pleading allege any matter of fact which the law presumes in his favour unless the same has first been specifically denied.
  - (b) The person verifying the pleading shall also furnish an affidavit in support of his pleadings
  - (c) Every pleading shall contain a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defence.
  - (d) Application for amendment of pleading can never be allowed after the trial has commenced.
  
5. The court may frame the issues from...
  - (a) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties
  - (b) allegations made in the pleadings or in answers to interrogatories delivered in the suit
  - (c) the contents of documents produced by either party.
  - (d) all or any of the above
  
6. In view of Order II, rule 2 C.P.C, which of the following is false:
  - (a) Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action. But a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any court.
  - (b) Where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, he may afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished.
  - (c) A person entitled to more than one relief in respect of the same cause of action may sue for all or any of such reliefs.
  - (d) if a person omits, except with the leave of the court, to sue for all such reliefs, he shall not afterwards sue for any relief so omitted.

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7. Which of the following statements are true as regards Order X rule 2 C.P.C.?  
At the first hearing of the suit, the Court-
- (a) shall, with a view to elucidating matters in controversy in the suit, examine orally such of the parties to the suit appearing in person or present in Court.
  - (b) may orally examine any person, able to answer any material question relating to the suit, by whom any party appearing in person or present in Court or his pleader is accompanied.
  - (c) The Court may put in the course of an examination under this rule questions suggested by either party.
  - (d) all the above
8. As per Section 91 C.P.C., in case of a public nuisance or other wrongful act affecting, or likely to affect, the public, who among the following may institute a suit for declaration and injunction or for other such relief?
- (a) by the Advocate-General
  - (b) by the Government Pleader as defined in S.2(7) C.P.C.
  - (c) by any public officer as defined in S. 2(17) C.P.C.
  - (d) by any of the above.
9. After dismissal of suit under Order IX, Rule 8 of C.P.C., filing a fresh suit on the same cause of action by the plaintiff-
- (a) is precluded
  - (b) is not precluded
  - (c) is not precluded subject to law of limitation
  - (d) none of the above.
10. Which among the following is not provided in Section 89 of the C.P.C., for referring the dispute by the Court?
- (a) Arbitration
  - (b) Conciliation
  - (c) Fast Track Court.
  - (d) Judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat
11. A second appeal lies to the High Court under S. 100 C.P.C. if the High Court is satisfied that the case involves-
- (a) a substantial question of fact
  - (b) a substantial question of law.
  - (c) a mixed question of fact and law.
  - (d) any question of law.
12. Under Section 152 C.P.C., judgments, decree or orders may be amended for correcting-
- (a) erroneous reasoning.
  - (b) incorrect interpretation of law.
  - (c) clerical or arithmetical mistakes or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission.
  - (d) all the above.
13. Order XVII Rule 1 C.P.C. deals with-
- (a) indigent persons
  - (b) affidavits
  - (c) examination of witnesses
  - (d) granting of time and adjournment of hearing.

14. In a suit by or against the Central Government, the authority to be named as plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, shall be-
- (a) a Secretary to the Central Government.
  - (b) the Government of India
  - (c) the Union of India
  - (d) the Central Government.
15. "Mesne Profits" of property includes those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property-
- (a) actually received
  - (b) might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom
  - (c) actually received and profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession.
  - (d) actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom, together with interest on such profits.
16. Non-cognizable case means a case ...
- (a) in which a police officer can investigate without an order of the magistrate.
  - (b) in which a magistrate cannot take cognizance without a police report.
  - (c) relating to an offence punishable with imprisonment of two years or less.
  - (d) in which a police officer has no authority to arrest without warrant.
17. The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding...
- (a) three years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand, or both.
  - (b) three years, or of fine not exceeding five thousand, or both.
  - (c) seven years, or of fine not exceeding five thousand, or both.
  - (d) seven years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand, or both.
18. Who among the following is not among the persons mentioned in Section 125 Cr.P.C. for whom maintenance may be ordered provided other conditions are fulfilled?
- (a) His wife, unable to maintain herself
  - (b) His legitimate minor child, unable to maintain itself
  - (c) His minor sister, unable to maintain herself
  - (d) His illegitimate minor child, unable to maintain itself
19. After dismissal of a complaint under Section 203 Cr.P.C., a fresh similar complaint on the same facts is...
- (a) not allowed
  - (b) allowed but will be entertained only in exceptional circumstances
  - (c) is allowed and entertained in all circumstances
  - (d) allowed generally
20. Which of the following is true as regards provision of bail under Section 437 Cr.P.C.
- (a) Bail can never be granted to any person accused of, or suspected of the commission of any non-bailable offence.
  - (b) Without any exceptions, a person cannot be released on bail if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.
  - (c) This section does not deal with granting of bail by the High Court or Court of Session.
  - (d) (b) and (c)

21. When an act is an offence by reason of anything which has been done and of a consequence which has ensued, as per section 179 Cr.P.C., which court may inquire into and tried the offence?
- (a) only the court within whose local jurisdiction such thing has been done.
  - (b) only the court within whose local jurisdiction such consequence has ensued.
  - (c) a court within whose local jurisdiction such thing has been done or such consequence has ensued.
  - (d) a court chosen by the High Court between the courts in (a) and (b)
22. As per Section 190 Cr.P.C., a magistrate of the first class or any magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf may take cognizance of offences upon...
- (a) receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;
  - (b) a police report of such facts;
  - (c) information received from any person other than a police officer or upon his own knowledge, that such offence has been committed.
  - (d) any of the above.
23. According to Section 41 Cr.P.C., any police officer may without an order from the Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest certain persons if certain conditions are fulfilled. Which of the following is not among the said persons?
- (a) who commits, in the presence of a police officer, a non-cognizable offence
  - (b) who has been proclaimed as an offender either under the Cr.P.C. or by order of the State Government.
  - (c) who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty.
  - (d) who is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from any of the Armed Forces of the Union
24. As per Section 468 Cr.P.C., the period of limitation for taking cognizance for an offence punishable with fine only is...
- (a) three months.
  - (b) six months.
  - (c) one year
  - (d) three year
25. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) In every trial before a magistrate, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.
  - (b) Persons accused of different offences though committed in the course of the same transaction cannot be charged and tried together.
  - (c) In a trial for summons-case, it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.
  - (d) In summary trial under Chapter XXI Cr.P.C., no sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months shall be passed in case of conviction.
26. Section 313 Cr.P.C. provides for examination of the accused in every inquiry or trial for the purpose of enabling the accused personally to explain any circumstances appearing in evidence against him. Which of the following is provided in Section 313 Cr.P.C.?
- (a) At any stage, without previously warning him, the court may put such questions to him as it considers necessary.
  - (b) Oath shall be administered to the accused before he is examined under Section 313 Cr.P.C.
  - (c) The accused shall render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them
  - (d) All the above

27. Section 172 Cr.P.C. requires every police officer making an investigation to make entries in a diary. Which of the following is true about the said diary?
- (a) The accused is entitled to call for such diaries and see them.
  - (b) Any criminal Court may send for the police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court and may use them to aid it in such inquiry or trial.
  - (c) The diaries can be used as evidence against the accused.
  - (d) All the above
28. Which of the following is true regarding arrest in view of Section 46 Cr.P.C. ?
- (a) Unless the circumstances otherwise require or unless the police officer is a female, the police officer shall not touch the person of the woman making her arrest.
  - (b) Save in exceptional circumstances, no woman shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise.
  - (c) No woman shall be arrested if she is illiterate.
  - (d) (a) and (b)
29. Section 315 Cr.P.C. provides, among others, that any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court...
- (a) may be called as a witness by the prosecution with the leave of the Court.
  - (b) shall not be called as a witness except on his own request in writing.
  - (c) may be called as a witness only by the Court.
  - (d) none of the above.
30. If a complaint is made to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the offence, he shall, if the complaint is in writing, -
- (a) seek permission of the High Court to proceed with the complaint.
  - (b) return it for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.
  - (c) transfer it to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.
  - (d) dismiss it.
31. According to Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, when a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all,
- (a) each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
  - (b) each of such persons is liable for that act to the extent he had participated in the act.
  - (c) the liability of each of such person depends on the facts and circumstance of each case
  - (d) the liability of a each person depends on the seriousness of his involvement.
32. Which of the following is enumerated in Section 100 I.P.C. as occasions for the exercise of the right of private defence of the body even to the extending of voluntary causing of death to the assailant?
- (a) An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting
  - (b) Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;
  - (c) An assault with deadly weapon
  - (d) (a) and (b)
33. Which of the following statements is true in a case of robbery:
- (a) There should be five or more offenders to constitute the offence of robbery.
  - (b) It is not essential that the offender is in presence of the person put in fear at the time committing the extortion.
  - (c) in all robbery, there is either theft or extortion.
  - (d) all the above

34. Which of the following hurt is not mentioned as "grievous" in Section 320 I.P.C.
- (a) Permanent disfiguration of the head or face
  - (b) Any hurt which endangers life
  - (c) Emasculation
  - (d) Any hurt caused by deadly weapon.
35. Assuming other conditions are fulfilled, which of the following statements is true about criminal conspiracy as defined by Section 120 A. I.P.C.
- (a) conspiracy requires agreement by two or more persons
  - (b) conspiracy requires agreement by five or more persons
  - (c) if the agreement is to do an illegal act, the illegal act should be the ultimate object of such agreement and not merely incidental to the object.
  - (d) (a) and (c)
36. "A" with the intention to kill, shoots aiming at "B", instead "C" gets killed. The principle for holding "A" liable as embodied in Section 301 I.P.C. is known as...
- (a) The doctrine of transferred intention
  - (b) The doctrine of transferred malice
  - (c) The doctrine of proximate intention.
  - (d) The doctrine of transferred *mens rea*.
37. According to Section 4 I.P.C., the provisions of the I.P.C. apply also to any offence committed by-
- (a) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India
  - (b) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be
  - (c) any person in any place.
  - (d) (a) and (b)
38. For the general exception of Section 83 I.P.C. to apply in case of a child who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding, the child should be..
- (a) under twelve years of age.
  - (b) above seven years of age and under twelve
  - (c) above seven years and under fourteen
  - (d) above twelve years and under sixteen
39. Which of the following is true?
- (a) Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel and without the offender having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner.
  - (b) Culpable homicide is not murder when the person whose death is caused, being above the age of sixteen years, suffers death or takes the risk of death with his own consent.
  - (c) Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender is less than eighteen years of age.
  - (d) (a) and (b)
40. The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of fine may be..
- (a) simple only
  - (b) rigorous only
  - (c) of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.
  - (d) neither simple nor rigorous

41. When an act is abetted and a different act is done...
- (a) the abettor cannot be liable for the act done under any circumstance.
  - (b) the abettor is liable for the act done but never in the same manner or extent as if he had directly abetted it.
  - (c) the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it provided certain conditions are fulfilled.
  - (d) in every case the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it
42. Section 498 A of I.P.C. which prescribes punishment for subjecting a woman to cruelty will only apply if the offender is:
- (a) her husband or relative of her husband
  - (b) her husband or male relative of her husband
  - (c) related to such woman by birth, adoption or marriage.
  - (d) None of the above
43. According to Section 31 Indian Evidence Act, 1872-
- (a) admissions are conclusive proof of the matters admitted
  - (b) admissions may be conclusive proof of the matters admitted
  - (c) admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as estoppels
  - (d) admissions are neither conclusive proof of the matters admitted nor can they ever operate as estoppels
44. Section 61 Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that the contents of documents may be proved..
- (a) only by primary evidence
  - (b) only by secondary evidence
  - (c) either by primary or secondary evidence.
  - (d) by certified copies of the documents only.
45. Which of the following is not a public documents?
- (a) Private documents widely published to the public
  - (b) Documents forming acts or records of the acts of official bodies and tribunals
  - (c) Public records kept in any State of private documents.
  - (d) both (a) and (c)
46. The Judge may, under Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, ask questions of a party or witness on:
- (a) relevant facts only
  - (b) relevant or irrelevant facts
  - (c) about relevant or irrelevant facts provided they are not objected to by any of the parties
  - (d) None of the above
47. Which of the following are true;
- (a) An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person.
  - (b) At least two witnesses are required to prove a fact.
  - (c) A witness may be excused from answering a question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit if such questions will criminate him.
  - (d) all the above.

48. Under Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of-
- (a) natural events,
  - (b) human conduct
  - (c) public and private business
  - (d) if any of the above is fulfilled
49. In view of Section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which of the following persons are not competent to testify-
- (a) minors
  - (b) persons who are prevented from understanding the questions put to them or from giving rational answers to them
  - (c) sick persons
  - (d) all the above
50. In view of Section 142 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Court can permit leading questions in examination-in-chief as to matter which are
- (a) introductory or undisputed
  - (b) which in opinion of the court have been already sufficiently proved.
  - (c) in interest of justice
  - (d) (a) or (b)
51. The relevancy of motive, preparation and previous and subsequent conduct is deal with in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in-
- (a) Section 8
  - (b) Section 9
  - (c) Section 10
  - (d) Section 11
52. Section 5 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides, evidence may be given in any suit or proceedings of the existence and non-existence of-
- (a) every fact in issue
  - (b) relevant facts
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) any fact relevant or irrelevant.
53. Section 107 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provides that when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it if it is shown that the man was alive within-
- (a) 30 years
  - (b) 20 years
  - (c) 10 years
  - (d) 7 years
54. In view of Section 29 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a confession otherwise relevant, does not become irrelevant merely because it was-
- (a) made under a promise of secrecy
  - (b) made in consequences of a deception practiced on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it
  - (c) made under (a) or (b)
  - (d) None of the above

20-c  
91-0  
92-b  
94-b  
95-c  
98-0

55. In criminal proceedings, the fact that accused person-
- (a) is of good character is relevant
  - (b) has bad character is relevant
  - (c) has bad character is irrelevant unless evidence has been given that he has a good character.
  - (d) (a) and (b)
56. Section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that whenever it is provided by Code that the Court may presume a fact, it-
- (a) may regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved
  - (b) shall regard such fact as proved
  - (c) may regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.
  - (d) None of the above.
57. Which of the following are secondary evidences as provided by Section 63 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- (a) copies made from or compared with the original.
  - (b) oral account of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.
  - (c) (a) and (b)
  - (d) neither (a) nor (b)
58. Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 requires that in gift, the transfer must be-
- (a) accepted by or on behalf of the donee
  - (b) such acceptance must be made during the life time of the donor and while he is still capable of giving
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above.
59. Which of the following is true about part performance as provided in Section 53A Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- (a) The transferee is yet to take possession of the immovable property
  - (b) The transferor has performed or willing to perform his part of the contract
  - (c) The transferee has performed or willing to perform his part of the contract ✓
  - (d) All the above.
60. The effect mentioned in Section 53 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, of fraudulent transfer made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor is that-
- (a) such transfer is void
  - (b) such transfer is voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delay
  - (c) such transfers are voidable at the option of the transferee
  - (d) None of the above
61. In view of Section 25 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, an interest created on a transfer of property and dependent upon a condition fails if fulfillment of the condition ...
- (a) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another
  - (b) the Court regards it as immoral
  - (c) is fraudulent
  - (d) If any of the above
62. In view of Section 39 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, where a third person has a right to receive maintenance from the profits of immovable property and such property is transferred, the right may be enforced against the transferee, ..
- (a) if the transfer is gratuitous
  - (b) if he has notice thereof
  - (c) if either (a) or (b)
  - (d) if both (a) and (b) are fulfilled.

63. The doctrine of *lis penens* is embodied in
- (a) Section 52 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
  - (b) Section 51 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
  - (c) Section 42 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
  - (d) Section 41 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
64. Which of the following may not be transferred in view of Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- (a) a right to future maintenance in whatsoever manner arising, secured or determined.
  - (b) the chance of a relation obtaining a legacy on the death of a kinsman
  - (c) stipends allowed to civil pensioners of the Government.
  - (d) all the above
65. Where the mortgagor binds himself to repay the mortgage-money on a certain date, and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a proviso that he will re-transfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgaged-money as agreed, the transaction is called...
- (a) Mortgage by conditional sale.
  - (b) English mortgage.
  - (c) Anomalous mortgage.
  - (d) Mortgage by deposit of title-deeds.
66. In view of Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in absence of a contract or local law or usage to the contrary, a lease of immovable property for agricultural purpose shall be deemed to be lease
- (a) from year to year
  - (b) from month to month
  - (c) for indefinite period
  - (d) None of the above
67. A contract for the sale of immovable property..
- (a) of itself, creates interest in or charge on such property.
  - (b) does not, of itself, create any interest in or charge on such property
  - (c) of itself, creates limited interest in or charge on such property.
  - (d) may or may not, of itself, create interest in or charge on such property.
68. In view of Section 130 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer of an actionable claim-
- (a) may be effected orally or by execution of an instrument in writing
  - (b) may be effected orally if transfer was without consideration
  - (c) shall be effected only by the execution of an instrument in writing
  - (d) None of the above.
69. A proposal when accepted becomes
- (a) an agreement
  - (b) a contract
  - (c) consideration
  - (d) promise
70. Which of the following is voidable contract?
- (a) when consent to the agreement is caused by coercion
  - (b) a contract caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India
  - (c) where both the parties to the agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
  - (d) all the above.

71. A proposal may be revoked at any time before-
- (a) its communication is complete but not afterwards
  - (b) the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.
  - (c) the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.
  - (d) None of the above
72. Section 186 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that the authority of an agent-
- (a) shall be expressed
  - (b) shall be in writing
  - (c) may be expressed or implied
  - (d) None of the above
73. Section 128 of the Indian Contract Act provides that-
- (a) The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.
  - (b) The liability of the surety is never co-extensive with that of the principal debtor.
  - (c) The liability of the surety is not co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.
  - (d) None of the above.
74. In view of Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the party who suffers by breach of contract is entitled to receive from the party who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby-
- (a) which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach
  - (b) which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach
  - (c) even for remote and indirect loss or damage in addition to (a) and (b)
  - (d) (a) or (b)
75. An agreement without consideration where it is a promise to compensate, wholly or in part, a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor is-
- (a) void since agreement without consideration is void in view of S. 25 of the Indian Contract Act.
  - (b) voidable
  - (c) a contract.
  - (d) none of the above
76. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor is-
- (a) voidable
  - (b) void
  - (c) valid
  - (d) None of the above
77. All agreements are contract if they are-
- (a) made by free consent of parties competent to contract
  - (b) for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object
  - (c) not expressly declared to be void
  - (d) If all the above are fulfilled
78. Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that a person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as-
- (a) a bailee.
  - (b) an agent.
  - (c) a pawnee
  - (d) All the above

79. The positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true is a case of-
- (a) misrepresentation
  - (b) mistake
  - (c) fraud
  - (d) undue influence.
80. Article 20(3) of the Constitution, provides that no person accused of any offence..
- (a) can be a witness against himself
  - (b) shall be compelled to be a witness against himself
  - (c) shall be compelled to be a witness
  - (d) All the above.
81. Which Article provides that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India?
- (a) Article 141.
  - (b) Article 142.
  - (c) Article 151.
  - (d) Article 152.
82. The words "SOCIALIST and SECULAR" were inserted in the Preamble of the Constitution by-
- (a) the Constitution(Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
  - (b) the Constitution(Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974
  - (c) the Constitution(forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
  - (d) None of the above.
83. Which of the following is true of Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (a) They are not enforceable by any court
  - (b) The principles are fundamental in the governance of the country
  - (c) It is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
  - (d) All the above
84. A writ issued with a view to restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled is-
- (a) Mandamus
  - (b) Habeas Corpus
  - (c) Certiorari
  - (d) Quo Warranto
85. Which of the following is true?
- (a) The objectives specified in the Preamble contain the basic structure of the Constitution
  - (b) The Preamble cannot be pressed into service to interpret the provision as to fundamental rights.
  - (c) the preamble is not part of the constitution
  - (d) (a) and (c)
86. The power of judicial review in India is possessed by-
- (a) Supreme Court alone
  - (b) by all courts
  - (c) Supreme Court as well as High Courts
  - (d) none of the Courts

87. Which of the following are among the basic structure of the Constitution?
- (a) Judicial Review
  - (b) Rule of law
  - (c) The principle of equality, not every feature of equality, but the quintessence of equal justice;
  - (d) All the above
88. "What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly". This statement sums up-
- (a) the doctrine of colourable legislation.
  - (b) the doctrine of repugnancy.
  - (c) the doctrine of eclipse
  - (d) the doctrine of severability
89. Which of the following is Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (a) Right to education
  - (b) Right to property
  - (c) Equal justice and free legal aid
  - (d) None of the above.
90. In Part III of the Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes
- (a) the Government and Parliament of India
  - (b) all local or other authorities within the territory of India
  - (c) (a) and (b)
  - (d) neither (a) nor (b)
91. "Injuria sine damno" means -
- (a) violation of a legal right and causing harm, loss or damage.
  - (b) violation of a legal right without causing any harm, loss or damage.
  - (c) damage without violation of a legal right
  - (d) none of the above.
92. "Malice in Law" means-
- (a) a willful act done without just cause or excuse
  - (b) an evil motive
  - (c) an act with the motive to break the law
  - (d) all the above.
93. Which of the following is not an exception to "the rule of strict liability" formulated in *Rylands v Fletcher*-
- (a) Plaintiff's own fault
  - (b) Act of third party
  - (c) Mistake
  - (d) None of the above
94. In a civil action for nuisance, which of the following may be set up as a defence?
- (a) Right to do the act has been acquired by Prescription
  - (b) It is beneficial to the public good
  - (c) The plaintiff himself came to the place of nuisance.
  - (d) All the above.
95. For a wrongful act(tort), a defendant can be made liable-
- (a) ad infinitum for all the consequences which follow his act.
  - (b) for those consequences only which are not too remote
  - (c) for those consequences only which are direct, proximate and immediate.
  - (d) None of the above.

96. Which of the following are true-
- (a) Damages is the main remedy both in an action for breach of contract as well as in an action for tort
  - (b) in a breach of contract, the damages may be liquidated whereas in an action for tort, the are always unliquidated.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
97. Assault as a tort is-
- (a) intentional application of force to another person
  - (b) intentional application of force to another person without any lawful justification
  - (c) an act of the defendant which causes to the plaintiff reasonable apprehension of the infliction of a battery on him by the defendant.
  - (d) an act of the defendant in preparation for infliction of a battery on the plaintiff.
98. The rule "You must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure your neighbour." was propounded in-
- (a) Ashby v. White
  - (b) Chesmore v. Richards
  - (c) Smith v. Baker
  - (d) Donoghue v. Stevenson
99. Which of the following is true regarding contributory negligence?
- (a) There is negligence on the part of two or more defendants.
  - (b) There is negligence on the part of defendant alone.
  - (c) The defendant is negligent towards the plaintiff and the plaintiff is also negligent towards his own self.
  - (d) The defendant is negligent towards the plaintiff and the plaintiff is also negligent towards the defendant.
100. The principle "*Volenti non fit injuria*" ,in the context of tort, means-
- (a) it shall be presumed that a person who suffers harm has not consented to the infliction of the harm
  - (b) consent to infliction of harm cannot be given post facto.
  - (c) consent does not absolve the liability of the wrongdoer.
  - (d) when a person consents to the infliction of some harm upon himself, he has no remedy for that in tort.

\*\*\*\* End \*\*\*\*

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Duration : 1 Hour

Full Marks : 100 Marks

### GENERAL INSTRUCTION FOR MARKING OMR SHEET & OTHERS

Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Answer sheet will be processed by Electronic means in computer. Invalidation of Answer Sheet due to incomplete / incorrect filling of the OMR sheet will be the sole responsibility of the candidate. Accordingly candidates are advised to adhere to these instructions:

1. Use **BLACK / BLUE Ball point pen only**. Ink pen, pencil or pens with colours are strictly prohibited.
2. Write your Roll Number, Name (in Block), Subject, Examination Centre, Signature and Date of Exam in appropriate places on the OMR Sheet.
3. Mark the correct answer by darkening the circle.
4. Use of white fluid / eraser / blade etc. for correction in OMR sheet is not permitted.
5. Once marked, no change in the answer shall be permitted.
6. More than one answer is not allowed. Multiple answers given against one question will not be considered for evaluation, *i.e. marking more than one answer or marking an answer will result in zero mark.*
7. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
8. Do not cut or mutilate the OMR sheet.
9. Do not fold or damage the OMR sheet.
10. The signature should be identical with the signature given by the candidate in Application Form submitted to the High Court.
11. Candidate has to ascertain that the information furnished by him / her in the OMR Sheet are correct and duly checked by the invigilator.
12. Do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
13. There will be no re-checking / re-evaluation of the OMR sheet.
14. Please ensure that you have returned the OMR/Answer sheets to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.

**SEALE**

Date: 18th July, 2015

Full mark -

Venue: M.P.S.C. Examination Hall, Imphal

Duration -

All questions carry 1 mark each. Choose only one among the options.

1. Supreme Court Judges retire upon attaining the age of...  
(a) 58 (b) 62 (c) 63 (d) 65
2. The first Chief Justice of Republic of India is ...  
(a) H.J. Kania (b) M. Patanjali Shastri  
(c) Meherchand Mahajan (d) Yashwant Vishnu Chandrachud
3. The first Chief Justice of India from the *dalit* community is...  
(a) Madan Mohon Purnhhi (b) Adarsh Sein Anand  
(c) K.G. Balakrishnan (d) V.N. Khare
4. The first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court is ...  
(a) Justice Fatima Beevi (b) Justices Sujata Manohar  
(c) Ruma Pal (d) Gyan Sudha Mishra
5. In which case the Supreme Court held that the Right to Life could not be claimed in Emergency?  
(a) Golak Nath vs State of Pubjab (b) ADM Jabalpur vs S. Shukla  
(c) Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain (d) Meneka Gandhi vs Union of India
6. The ..... is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
(a) President (b) Vice-President of India  
(c) Prime Minister (d) Minister of Law and Justice
7. How many schedule are contained in the Constitution of India?  
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
8. Which amendment is known as mini constitution ?  
(a) 22nd amendment (b) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment  
(c) 44th amendment (d) 49th amendment
9. Which article is known as Heart and Soul of the Constitution ?  
(a) Article 13 (b) Article 21  
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 141

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Hr  
10. From Which country Indian Constitution adopted Parliamentary Election?

- (a) Canada (b) Germany  
(c) Australia (d) Britain ✓

11. From Which country Indian Constitution borrowed Fundamental Rights ?

- ~~(a) America (USA)~~ (b) Germany  
(c) Australia (d) Britain

12. From Which country Indian Constitution borrowed Federal System ?

- (a) Canada ~ 3 (b) Germany  
(c) Australia (d) Britain

13. Preamble and fundamental duties were adopted from...

- (a) Germany (b) USSR  
(c) Australia (d) Britain ✓

14. District Judges in a State are appointed by the...

- (a) Advocate-General of the State (b) Chief Minister  
~~(c) Governor~~ (d) Chief Justice of High Court

15. First Indian appointed to the post of Advocate General is...

- (a) M.N. Roy (b) Sir V. Bhashyam Iyenger.  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) none of the given options.

16. First Judge to face impeachment in Lok Sabha was...

- ~~(a) Justice Soumitra Sen~~ (b) Justice Dinakaran  
(c) Justice V. Ramaswami (d) none

17. First person to be convicted by a process of DNA fingerprinting is...

- ~~(a) Colin Pitchfork~~ (b) Richard Buckland  
(c) Nancy more (d) R. Halley

18. The Supreme Command of the defence forces of the Union vest on...

- ~~(a) the President~~ (b) the Prime Minister  
(c) the Chief of the Army Staff (d) the Council of Ministers

19. The Parliament consists of ...

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha  
(c) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha ✓ (d) the President, the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

20. Which of the following has the power to legislate on matters enumerated in the Concurrent List?

- (a) only the Union  
(b) only the States  
(c) Both the Union and the States  
(d) none

21. Supreme Court came into being on ...

- (a) 15th August, 1947  
(b) 26th January, 1950  
(c) 28th January, 1950  
(d) 30th January, 1950

22. At present the number of States in India is...

- (a) 26  
(b) 27  
(c) 28  
(d) 29

23. Bharat Natyam originated in ...

- (a) Kerela  
(b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Odisha  
(d) Karnatak

24. Who is the author of the book "India Wins Freedom"?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Abdul Kalam Azad  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(d) Dr. Radhakrishnan

25. Who is the author of the book "Roses in December"?

- (a) M.C. Chagla  
(b) Yashwant Vishnu Chandrachud  
(c) Kushwant Singh  
(d) R.K. Narayan

26. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(b) Allan Octavian Hume  
(c) Annie Besant  
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

27. Alexander invaded India in ...

- (a) 321 B.C.  
(b) 326 B.C.  
(c) 328 B.C.  
(d) 330 B.C.

28. The first Mughal emperor of India was. ...

- (a) Babur  
(b) Humayun  
(c) Akbar  
(d) none of the three

29. The first Governor-General of Bengal under the East India Company was ...

- (a) Sir John Macpherson  
(b) The Earl Cornwallis  
(c) Warren Hastings  
(d) the Viscount Mountbatten of Burma

30. Quit India Movement started in the year ...

- (a) 1941                       (b) 1942                      (c) 1945                      (d) 1947

31. The first Viceroy of India was...

- (a) Lord Elgin                      (b) Lord Mayo                      (c) Lord Canning                       (d) Sir Lorence

32. Who wrote the line "Sare jahan se acha yeh hindustan hamara"

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee                      (b) Rabindranath Tagore  
(c)  Muhammad Iqbal                      (d) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee

33. Pandit Birju Maharaj is associated with...

- (a) Shenai                       (b) Kathak Dance                      (c) Sitar                      (d) Sarod

34. "God's own country" refers to ...

- (a) Vatican City                      (b) Jerusalem  
(c)  Kerela                      (d) Kashmir

35. Man of Blood and Iron refers to ...

- (a) Napoleon                      (b) Peter, the Great  
(c)  Bismark                      (d) Musolini

36. In which sport Sushil Kumar won Silver in 2012 Olympics ...

- (a) Shooting                      (b) Boxing                      (c) Wrestling                      (d) none of the three

37. The most decorated Olympian of all time is...

- (a) Carl Lewis                       (b) Michael Fred Phelps  
(c) Larisa Latynina                      (d) Paavo Nurmi

38. A tree's age can be found by ...

- (a) measuring its height                       (b) counting the number of annual rings  
(c) counting the number of branches                      (d) by measuring its thickness

39. Largest populated city in India is ...

- (a) Delhi                      (b) Chennai                       (c) Mumbai                      (d) Kolkata

40. Longest tributary river of India is ...

- (a) Yamuna                      (b) Gomti                      (c) Hoogly                      (d) Cauvery

41. Largest Indian State (in area) is ...

- (a) MadhyaPradesh                       (b) Rajasthan                      (c) Uttar Pradesh                      (d) Gujarat

42. Largest Public Sector Bank in India is ...

- (a) State Bank of India ✓  
(c) Allahabad Bank

- (b) Punjab and Sind Bank  
(d) Central Bank of India

43. The State with longest coastline in India is ...

- (a) Tamil Nadu

- (b) Maharashtra ✓

- (c) Gujarat

- (d) Kerala

44. Smallest state in population in India is ...

- (a) Nagaland

- (b) Goa ✓

- (c) Sikkim

- (d) Mizoram

45. "Smiling Buddha" is the code name for ...

- (a) India's first atomic device

- (c) Brahmos missile programme

- (b) India's space programme

- (d) India's anti missile system

46. Present Chairman of ISRO is ...

- (a) A.S. Kiran Kumar

- (c) Shailesh Nayak ✓

- (b) G. Madhavan Nair

- (d) K. Radhakrishnan

47. The present minister for Law and Justice in India is ...

- (a) Arun Jaitley

- (c) D. V. Sadananda Gowda ✓

- (b) Suresh Prabhu

- (d) Ravi Shankar Prasad

48. "Swachh Bharat Mission" was launched on ...

- (a) 15th August, 2014

- (c) 14th November, 2014

- (b) 2nd October, 2014 ✓

- (d) 10th December, 2014

49. The "Vyapan Scam" currently in the news relates to...

- (a) bribery in defence deal

- (c) admission and recruitment Scam ✓

- (b) unauthorised allotment of land

- (d) betting in cricket matches

50. The *Bachpan Bachao Andolan* was founded by...

- (a) Kailash Satyarthi

- (c) Anna Hazare

- (b) Medha Patkar

- (d) Aruna Roy

51. Scientists at the Large Hadron Collider have this month announced the discovery of a new particle called ...

- (a) the Pentaquark ✓

- (c) Sea quark

- (b) anti-quark

- (d) virtual quark

52. Champion of Wimbledon 2015 in men's single is ...

- (a) Novok Djokovic (b) Roger Frederer  
(c) A. Murray (d) R. Nadal

53. Al Aqsa mosque is situated in...

- (a) Jerusalem (b) Istanbul  
(c) Medina (d) Mecca

54. The language with the largest native speakers is ...

- (a) English (b) Spanish (c) Hindi-urdu (d) Mandarin ✓

55. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year...

- (a) 1916  (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1922

56. "Electronics City" is located in...

- (a) Mumbai (b) Ahmedabad  (c) Bangalore (d) Chennai

57. The Headquarters of the United Nations is situated in...

- (a) Bern  (b) New York (c) Chicago (d) Berlin

58. Who was referred as the "Father of Indian unrest" by the British?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Bhagat Singh  
(c) Subash Chandra Bose (d) Mahatma Gandhi

59. Edward Snowden is wanted by the U.S. Government for ...

- (a) his involvement in terrorist activities  (b) leaking classified information from the NSA  
(c) for spying for foreign countries (d) none of the three

60. "Cyborg" is a term to denote...

- (a) a kind of computer virus  
 (b) a robot which has artificial intelligence and exhibits characteristics of human  
(c) a person/living being whose physiological functioning is enhanced by mechanical or electronic devices.  
(d) none of the three

61. Mangalyaan is ...

- (a) a satellite  (b) a space prob orbiting Mars  
(c) name of a space telescope (d) name of a space project

62. Jagadish Chandra Bose is known for his contribution to...

(a) literature

(b) sport

(c) science

(d) social reforms

63. Padma shree is the ...

(a) highest civilian award

(b) second highest civilian award

(c) third highest civilian award

(d) fourth highest civilian award

64. Who was the first Indian woman to swim across English Channel?

(a) Shanta Rangaswami

(b) Arati Saha

(c) Santosh Yadav

(d) Kamaljit Sandhu

65. Norman Earnest Borlaug who is regarded as the father of Green Revolution in India is from which country?

(a) Australia

(b) Britain

(c) New Zealand

(d) USA

66. The first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest was...

(a) Asha Agarwal

(b) Bachendri Pal

(c) Reita Fariya

(d) Minakshi

67. Chandigarh was designed by...

(a) Le Cobousier

(b) Edward Lutyens

(c) Christopher

(d) Michelongo

68. The first President of USA to visit India was...

(a) John F. Kenedy

(b) Richard Nixon

(c) D.W. Eishenhower

(d) Johnson

69. Which country was removed from the list of State sponsors of Terrorism by the USA in May, 2015?

(a) Syria

(b) Iran

(c) North Korea

(d) Cuba

70. Which country has voted this year in favour of Three-Parent Babies?

(a) Germany

(b) Switzerland

(c) UK

(d) Netherland

71. Yingluck Shinawatra who was banned from office this year was the former Prime Minister of ...

(a) Cambodia

(b) Indonesia

(c) Thailand

(d) Bhutan

72. Which among the following had seized power in Yemen this year?

(a) the ISIS

(b) the Al- Nusra

(c) the Houthi Rebels

(d) the Boko Haram

73. The Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited three countries in the month of May this year. Which one of the following is not one of them?

- (a) China                      (b) Mongolia                      (c) South Korea                      ✓ (d) Bhutan

74. Under which of the following mega Social Security Schemes the insurance subscriber will get an annual life insurance in case of accidental death or disability?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana                      (b) Atal Pension Yojana  
(c) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana                      (d) none of the three

75. Which state launched *Swachhatra Saptapadi Scheme* on the lines of *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*?

- (a) Kerela                      (b) Maharashtra                      (c) Gujarat                      (d) Goa

76. Who among the following was conferred the Dadasaheb Phalke Award 2014?

- ✓ (a) Shashi Kapoor                      (b) Rishi Kapoor                      (c) Gulzar                      (d) Soumitra Chatterjee

77. The Man Booker International Prize for 2015 was won by...

- (a) Mr. Laszlo Krasznahorkai                      (b) Richard Flanagan  
(c) Eleanor Catton                      (d) Hilary Mantel

78. The Freedom of expression Courage Award 2015 was given to...

- (a) Version Femina                      (b) Cosmopolitan  
(c) Pronto                      (d) Charlie Hebdo

79. Which provision of the IT Act 2000 was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in March, this year?

- (a) Section 65                      (b) Section 66                      (c) Section 66A                      (d) Section 67

80. The Maglev Train that broke world speed record in April, 2015 belongs to which country?

- (a) Germany                      (b) the USA                      (c) Russia ✓                      (d) Japan

81. Irwin Rose, the Nobel Laureate who died in June this year is a...

- (a) Bio-chemist                      (b) Physicist                      (c) Economist                      (d) social activist

82. International Women's Day is celebrated on...

- (a) November 26                      (b) December 10                      (c) March 8                      (d) August 5

83. Human Rights Day is on ...

- (a) December 8                      (b) December 10                      (c) November 7                      (d) March 10

84. National Law Day is on...

(a) November 14

(b) September 10

(c) October 11

(d) November 26

85. In which year Manipur became a full fledged State?

(a) 1971

(b) 1972

(c) 1973

(d) 1974

86. Who among the following won the L'oreal Paris Femina Women Awards 2015?

(a) Mary Kom

(b) Kunjarani

(c) K. Sanjita Chanu

(d) Binalakshmi Nepram

87. How many recognised Schedule Tribes are there in Manipur?

(a) 29

(b) 33

(c) 34

(d) 35 *35*

88. Who is the Prime Minister of China?

(a) Li Keqiang

(b) Xi Jinping

(c) Hu Jintao

(d) Wen Jiabao

89. International Day of Yoga is observed on...

(a) June 15

(b) June 20

(c) June 21

(d) June 23

90. The first country to legalise same-sex marriage is...

(a) Finland

(b) The USA

(c) Germany

(d) Ireland

91. India signed a pact for development of the strategically important Chabahar port recently with...

(a) Russia

(b) Iran

(c) Japan

(d) France

92. Who, among the following, was conferred with Columbia's highest civilian award?

(a) Bill Clinton

(b) Desmond Tutu

(c) Michelle Beshel

(d) Sri Sri Ravi Shankar

93. Jitendra Singh Tomar arrested by Delhi Police in June this year is ...

(a) the Delhi Education minister

(b) a bureaucrat

(c) the Delhi Law Minister

(d) the opposition leader

94. Weibo is the main microblogging service of...

(a) China

(b) Japan

(c) South Korea

(d) Singapore

95. Who is the Minister of Women and Child Development?

(a) Sushma Swaraj

(b) Dr. Najma A. Heptulla

(c) Smriti Zubin Irani

(d) Maneka Gandhi

96. Pentagon is the building in US which houses...

(a) the CIA's office

(b) the Defence Department

(c) the FBI's office

(d) the President's office

97. Ornithology is the study of...

- (a) reptiles                      (b) ancient animals                       (c) birds                      (d) insects

98. The Fields Medal is considered by many as the highest honour a person can received in the field of...

- (a) music                      (b) social sciences                      (c) adventure                      (d) Mathematics

99. According to recently released UN annual hunger report, which country tops the Hunger List?

- (a) Sudan                       (b) Pakistan                      (c) India                      (d) China

100. Nakba Day is observed on May 15 every year by ...

- (a) the Kurds                      (b) the Coptic Christians                      (c) the Irish people                      (d) the Palestinians

\* \* \* \* End \* \* \* \*